FBIS DAILY REPORT

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LAIA CLOSES ROUND OF MEETINGS; AGREEMENTS SIGNED

PY042125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1650 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Montevideo, 31 Dec (AFP) -- The committee of representatives of the Latin American Integration Association (LAIA) today closed its 1981 round of meetings with the signing of partial agreements on the assets inherited from the Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA). A communique issued by LAIA reported that other important decisions were made at this final meeting, such as the signing of the first trade agreements, the renewal of several agreements on industrial complementary action already in force and the election of next year's officials. LAIA's standing political organization has concluded agreements which modify the so-called partial agreement on renegotiations and which will pick up tariff reductions which were included in the lists of the defunct LAFTA. The four extension agreements which were entered into today between the governments of Brazil and Colombia, Brazil and Ecuador, Colombia and Chile and Colombia and Mexico are in addition to the other 15 agreements signed during the evaluation and [word indistinct] conference held in Bogota early in December.

Moreover, three trade agreements -- which are the first ones of this type signed within LAIA -- have been adjusted to the new structure of trade agreements and deal with chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyes and pigments -- which are industrial products of the region. The first of these agreements was signed by Argentina, Brazil and Mexico; the second by Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico; and the third one by the latter four countries and Uruguay. It has been decided to continue to apply twenty-three agreements on industrial complementary action signed within LAFTA until completing their adjustment to the new formula on trade agreements. The deadline for the adjustment period will be 31 December 1982, following the decision of the Bogota meeting. LAIA's standing political organization has elected its directors for the period 1 January-31 December 1982, in accordance with the regulations in force. Ambassador Eduardo Santos Alvite, who is Ecuador's LAIA permanent representative was appointed chairman of the committee for 1982, while Chilean representative Jorge Court Moock and Uruguayan Representative Juan Jose Real were appointed vice presidents.

ANDEAN MINISTERS REJECT MEDDLING IN POLAND

PA302021 Paris AFP in Spanish 1714 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Bogota, 30 Dec (AFP) -- The Council of Foreign Ministers of the Andean Group has rejected any foreign meddling in Poland and voiced the hope that the problem will be solved by the Polish people themselves. In a joint declaration released today in Bogota, the foreign ministers of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia voice concern over the situation in Poland, which they regard as a threat to peace and international security.

They also reiterate their adherence to the principles of international law embodied in the UN Charter and express the hope that "the situation will be solved by the Polish people through the full, sovereign exercise of their fundamental freedoms." They also reject any foreign meddling, as well as attempts to disrupt the domestic order of states and to violate the principle of self-determination of peoples. The protest note from the five foreign ministers of the Andean group was released by the Colombian Foreign Affairs Ministry today at noon.

BRIEFS

NEW ANDEAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP -- The declaration of Cali, approved during the Andean Group's first meeting on agricultural integration, includes the creation of the Andean Agricultural Confederation [Confederacion Agropecuaria Andina]. [Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 31 Dec 81 PA]

VIOLA DENIES HE LEFT PRESIDENCY DUE TO HEALTH

PY041748 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1510 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jan (NA) -- Former president Lt Gen (Ret) Roberto Viola today emphatically asserted that "I did not resign for reasons of health. It is perfectly clear that I was removed." This was the first public statement that he has made since 11 December, when he ended his duties as leader of the Executive Branch by decision of the military junta. Viola spoke publically for the first time this morning just before boarding a plane at the Aeroparque Metropolitano Airport for a scheduled flight which took him and his wife to Concordia. The former president explained that he was going to Concordia to visit his wife's relatives who live in that interior city, and he said clearly, in answer to a question, that the state of his health was "very good."

When he was asked if the coronary problem which had been attributed to him existed, Viola answered that "I do not know if it exists. These days it is estimated that most people of my age have it." Concerning his current relationship with his successor and member of the military junta, Lt Gen Leopoldo Galtieri, Viola said that it is "very good." Finally, when asked about his future activities, he answered that "First I am now going to Concordia; I am going to concentrate on some problems of mine of a private nature, and then we will see...."

When the journalist who was interviewing him asked if he wished to make some self-criticism of his governmental conduct, the former president said: "We'll leave that for later...." It is worthy of note that Viola initially refused to make a statement, saying that "I am a man of this process, and because of this the thing that worries me most is that the process should the success which we all hope for. Due to that reason, I have decided to remain silent, so as not to obstruct the national reorganization process." The plane which took him to Concordia left from Jorge Newbery Aeroparque at 1140.

DETAILS OF MINISTRY REORGANIZATION ANNOUNCED

PY311529 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2333 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 29 Dec (NA) -- The decree made public today by the Casa Rosada to implement the new ministries' law establishes nine state secretariats and 45 under secretariats, plus those already functioning.

The number of ministries in the cabinet that will collaborate with President Leopoldo Galtieri during his administration has been reduced to 10. The former Ministries of Agriculture and Livestock, Trade and Maritime Interests and Industry and Mining have all been concentrated under one single jurisdiction, that of Minister Roberto Alemann.

The decree implementing law No. 22,520 brought state secretariats back into being. The majority of them had been eliminated by the former law, passed upon President Roberto Viola's assumption of the executive office 29 March 1981.

The nine secretariats established by the decree belong, except one of them, to the economic field. These are: Treasury Secretariat, Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat, Trade Secretariat, Maritime Interests Secretariat, Energy Secretariat, and Public Service Secretariat. The Secretariats of Energy and of Public Services correspond to the Ministry of Public works and Services, and the rest to the Ministry of Economy.

The other new secretariat is that of culture, which has been included under the Executive Branch's jurisdiction.

Apart from the secretariats established by the decree, all the other already existing secretariats will continue operating. These are: Public Information Secretariat, General Secretariat, Planning Secretariat and State Information Secretariat. All these belong to the presidency. Therefore, there are 13 state secretariats in all. In addition to this number of secretariats, the National Atomic Energy Commission (CNEA) and the military household hold the category of state secretariats, although they do not bear such a denomination.

Regarding the under secretariats, apart from the 45 which have been established by the decree, all the preexisting ones will continue operating, such as the Public Administration Under Secretariat, those belonging to the Public Information Secretariat, and others.

According to the decree, the distribution of secretariats and of under secretariats by ministries is the following:

Interior Ministry: Interior Under Secretariat; Institutional Affairs and Experts [asuntos institucionales y tecnica] Under Secretariat; and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Foreign Affairs and Worship Ministry: Foreign Relations Under Secretariat; International Economic Relations and Experts [tecnica] Under Secretariat; and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Justice Ministry: Justice Under Secretariat; Legislative Affairs Under Secretariat; and General Administrative Coordination Directorate.
Defense Ministry: Defense Under Secretariat.
Economy Ministry: Treasury Secretariat; Budget Under Secretariat and Tax Policy and Administration Under Secretariat.
Agriculture and Livestock Secretariat: Livestock Under Secretariat and Agriculture Under Secretariat.
Industry and Mining Secretariat: Industry Under Secretariat and Mining Under Secretariat.
Trade Secretariat: Marketing Under Secretariat; Foreign Trade and Regional Integration Under Secretariat; and International Commercial Relations Under Secretariat.
Maritime Interests' Secretariat: Merchant Marine Under Secretariat; Fishing Under Secretariat; and Economy Under Secretariat.
Public Works and Services Ministry: Energy Secretariat; Hydroelectric and Thermal Energy Under Secretariat and Fuels Under Secretariat.
Public Services Secretariat: Communications Under Secretariat; Transportation Under Secretariat; and Water Resources Under Secretariat.
Public Works Secretariat: Technical and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Education Ministry: Education Under Secretariat.
Labor Ministry: Labor Secretariat; Technical and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Public Health and Environment Ministry: Health Promotion, Assistance and Rehabilitation Under Secretariat; Social Medicine and Sanitary Supervision Under Secretariat; Sanitary Training and Research Under Secretariat; Environment Under Secretariat; Technical and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Social Action Ministry: Sports Under Secretariat; Tourism Under Secretariat; Minor and Family Under Secretariat; Social Development Under Secretariat; Urban Development and Housing Under Secretariat; Social Security Under Secretariat; Technical and Administrative Coordination Under Secretariat.
Presidency of the Nation: Culture Secretariat; Cultural Policy and Promotion Under Secretariat; Cultural Relations Under Secretariat; Cultural Action Under Secretariat.

GALTIERI REPORTEDLY ASKS OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS

PY021700 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1632 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Jan (NA) -- A reliable source has confirmed the truth of the report according to which President Leopoldo Galtieri has asked for the resignation of military officers who serve on the boards of directors of state-owned enterprises. Furthermore, the source said that on Tuesday or Wednesday there will be new developments concerning the status of provincial governors.

POLISH SAILORS JUMP SHIP, ASK POLITICAL ASYLUM

PA311411 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 1130 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] In Colon, a group of seven Polish sailors jumped into the water from the vessel ("Mauritania") while in transit through the canal locks in Gatun, and asked for political asylum from the Panamanian authorities. The Polish sailors requested asylum because of the situation in Poland since the establishment of a state of siege by the socialist military authorities. The seven sailors are being held at the National Guard post in Colon.

Polish sailors elsewhere have taken similar action at various points around the world since the government eliminated the Solidarity workers coalition, arrested labor leaders and established the state of siege in Poland. The Panamanian authorities will issue a statement to the press during the next few hours on the request for asylum made by the Polish sailors.

Held at Ft Clayton

PA311438 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1027 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Panama City, 31 Dec (LATIN-REUTER) -- Panamanian police sources said that the eight Polish sailors who last night requested political asylum in Panama are still being held at Fort Clayton. The sailors jumped ship when their vessel was crossing the Miraflores locks. This was reported to a local newspaper last night by unidentified sources. They added that the sailors asked the canal authorities for asylum.

The sources identified the vessel as the Mazuri, but did not specify what flag this vessel was travelling under.

This incident has not been officially confirmed or denied, although the incident was reported over television. According to the canal treaties signed by Panama and the United States in 1977, any non-Panamanian or non-U.S. citizen in a situation similar to that of the eight Polish sailors must be handed over to the Panamanian authorities. Up to now, Panama Canal Commission officials have made no comment.

The commission which runs this waterway is made up of five U.S. and four Panamanian representatives. The commission was formed after the signing of the 1977 treaties, under which Washington will return the canal to Panama at the end of this century.

Government Grants Asylum

PA020225 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Jan 82 pp 1, 8-A

[Article by Roberto R. Rodriguez]

[Text] In an official communique, the Panamanian Foreign Ministry has reported that 15 Polish sailors who decided to seek the protection of the Panamanian state, were granted political asylum in our country yesterday. The sailors, who were members of the crew of the Mazuri, decided to leave the ship as it transited the Panama Canal.

Canal sources reported that the first seven sailors jumped ship at the Gatun locks on the Atlantic side while the other eight sailors did the same at Miraflores locks on the Pacific side. They were placed under the protection of the Panamanian National Guard. It was not confirmed how they were able to abandon the ship. It was said that they jumped off without hurting themselves and then stated their intentions.

The Foreign Ministry communique said that Panama, following its humanitarian policy of political asylum, approved the Polish soldiers' request, basing its approval on the postulates of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as on the resolutions and conventions that are in effect and that were adopted by the United Nations.

The 15 Polish sailors decided to seek the protection of the Panamanian state to protest the crisis of repression being experienced in Poland. At the time when this report was being written, it was confirmed that the first seven Poles are under the protection of the second military zone, as reported by Executive Captain Olechea.

ADDITIONAL POLISH SEAMEN REQUEST ASYLUM

PA031732 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 3 Jan 82 p 1 A

[Report by Jose Montano]

[Text] Four more Polish seamen requested political asylum from the authorities, barely 3 days after 15 other Polish citizens abandoned the ship in which they had been crossing the canal. No details are yet available. It has been learned, however, that the four seamen have turned themselves over to the migration authorities.

As with the first case, there has been no immediate official communication to the media in connection with this development. Also, as in the first case, the seamen came ashore and were taken to some undisclosed location. It has been learned that the four seamen were traveling on board a freighter carrying lumber.

PAPER ATTACKS MINISTER'S REMARKS ON U.S. SUPPORT

PA041909 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 4 Jan 82 p 1 A

["As of Today" column]

[Text] In a news conference some days ago, the foreign minister "said here yesterday that his country 'would have the cooperation' of the United States in preventing any attempt by exiles"..."to overthrow the Panamanian Government." It has been many years since such a monstrous statement has been heard in Panama and much less from the person who directs our foreign relations. It is as if we entered H.G. Wells' time machine and came out at the dawn of the republic. However, the foreign minister's statement is sinisterly revealing for another reason; it exposes the double game that the process has been playing since its birth and the extent of the political arrangement that is known as "being under the Pentagon's umbrella." On the one hand, the verbose government leaders cover the full repertoire of the topics of the leftwing, the nationalists and the Third World in the international meetings; on the other hand, without the authorization of our people, they reach both public and secret agreements with the imperial capital that inseparably link Panama's fate to that of the United States, subordinating Panama's high interests to those of the United States. In payment for Panama's submission and servility, the United States has promised to guarantee the existence of the regime and to maintain it against the will of its citizens. This is a curious local version of the Brezhnev doctrine that will be useless at the hour of truth, because there is no power on earth capable of containing the people's ire when it erupts.

COSTA RICA

FIFTY NICARAGUANS FLEE CLASHES, SEEK ASYLUM

PA041947 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Fifty Nicaraguans belonging to 10 families hae entered Costa Rica seeking asylum, according to (Manrique Duran), chief of immigration officers. The heads of the families said that they do not want to return to Nicaragua because they are afraid that the struggle between the counterrevolutionaries and the Sandinists will grow worse. The Nicaraguans told the Costa Rican authorities that their flight to Costa Rica occurred because of an armed clash between the Nicaraguan Army and the counterrevolutionaries.

The immigration authorities have turned the Nicaraguans over to the UN Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees and the Red Cross. The Nicaraguans entered Costa Rica through San Carlos on 28 December 1981. They arrived with only the clothes they were wearing. (Manrique Duran) said they didn't even have identification documents. In view of this, vigilance has been strengthened on the border. However, he said that these 50 are the only individuals who have arrived in Costa Rica under these circumstances.

SALVADOR'S FMLN AFFILIATES SEEK TO EXTORT AID

PA041956 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1818 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Affiliates of the FMLN of El Salvador threatened to carry out kidnappings and acts of sabotage against two government institutions here, an official of the Costa Rican Electricity Institute (ICE) told ACAN-EFE this morning. According to the information supplied by ICE, officials of that institution, as well as functionaries of the National Insurance Institute (INS), were notified by an FMLN affiliate that they will be kidnapped and that some electrical generating plants will be dynamited if they refuse to contribute 5 million colones each for the Salvadoran refugees in Costa Rica. The deadline by which to deliver "the contribution: of 10 million colones (500,000 at the official exchange rate), is Thursday, 7 January, 1982.

The two threatened institutions' officials placed the matter in the hands of the national security police, who have not announced any measures to be adopted as yet. Unofficial sources claim that the FMLN action is an act of revenge for "the swindle committed by several Costa Ricans who, after having offered them arms, took the money but failed to deliver."

MINISTRY STUDYING REPORTS ON SOMOZIST ACTIVITY

PA020042 Paris AFP in Spanish 1545 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] San Jose, 1 Jan (AFP) -- It has been learned here today that the authorities are investigating the possible mobilization of armed Somozist groups in Costa Rican territory bordering with Nicaragua in view of a number of charges and rumors that have been circulating in recent weeks. Costa Rican Public Security Ministry spokesman, who have been reticent in this regard, indicated that all information is being studied "to avoid being caught by surprise."

Other official sources disclosed that "1 week ago, residents of the town of Birmania reported the presence of some 15 individuals who were behaving suspiciously. Three of them were wearing olive-green uniforms and all of them were armed with FAL rifles. We have been told that there are people getting military training, but so far have been unable to confirm this," Maj Jorge Vindas, chief of the northern command of the Civil Guard, said.

Meanwhile, other unconfirmed reports indicated that in the area of the Tenorio Volcano, in northwest Costa Rica, the enemies of the Nicaraguan Sandinist government are using heavy artillery in their practices.

Major Vindas said that incidents and friction with the Sandinist border guards have not recurred. "Rather, they have been willing to hold a dialogue and thus prevent problems," the Costa Rican officer explained.

Col Alvaro Sanchez Monestel, chief of the public force, said today that the case of the Somozists is being investigated "with objectivity, precision and efficiency," although he added that the New Year period is a time when "rumors of clandestine activities by armed groups abound."

EL SALVADOR

BOMB, LIGHTNING CAUSE END OF YEAR BLACKOUTS

PA050228 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 4 Jan 82 p 8

[Text] Santa Ana -- A terrorist bomb in a high tension tower on km 75, Texistepeque, and lightning that hit El Guayabo (5 November dam) caused the two blackouts at midnight on 31 December and in the afternoon of Friday, 1 January according to official reports. The destroyed tower -- according to the Lempa River hydroelectric executive commission, CEL -- supplied power to several departments, mainly to Santa Ana and San Salvador which were left without electricity for 2 and 1/2 hours.

The lightning on 1 January was part of a storm that hit the northern part of the country, especially around El Guayabo area. This power outage lasted over 1 hour in the area, according to CEL.

BLACKOUTS ATTRIBUTED TO 'TECHNICAL FAILURE'

PA050054 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 4 Jan 82 pp 3, 29

[Text] The power outages of early 1 January and of 1830 of the same date are being attributed to technical failure, according to official reports given to us. A clandestine radio and Radio Havana attributed the blackouts to terrorist action, but the authorities said that those radios receive reports on the blackouts and then attribute them to leftist actions, as they did in this case.

The same authorities said that after these blackouts occurred, that is, at dawn on 2 January, some utility poles were dynamited near (Sierra Blanca), Usulutan Department, and on the road to Suchitoto, Cuscatlan Department. The authorities believe that Radio Havana was informed prior to the poles being blown up in (Sierra Blanca) and on the road to Suchitoto. When the station learned of the blackouts, it attributed them to the terrorist actions which it knew would take place, the authorities said.

The technical failure was allegedly due to an overload. Other plants had to be put into use so the people would not spend their traditional holidays without electric power.

FMLN GUERRILLAS ATTACK CHALATENANGO GARRISON

PA042134 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1616 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] San Salvador, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Military sources reported today that a group of FMLN guerrillas this morning attacked the military garrison in the department of Chalatenango, 63 km north of San Salvador. According to the report, about 35 guerrillas took up positions south of the garrison and attacked it with a variety of weapons for more than 30 minutes. The report says that the clashes between security men and the FMLN guerrillas spread to different parts of the city. It was not reported if the guerrillas suffered any casualties. There were none among the security men.

Meanwhile, legal authorities and members of the Red Cross reported that they had not been called to examine any corpses or attended wounded persons after the clash. The military garrison in Chalatenango has repeatedly been attacked by leftist guerrillas who hide in the mountains and villages in the area.

FISHING BOAT, CREW UNDER ARREST IN NICARAGUA

PA041841 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1450 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 4 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The local media reported today that the fishing boat and crew missing from the port of La Union in eastern El Salvador are under arrest in the port of Corinto, Nicaragua. According to the reports, the fishing boat "Gloria Lilian" was reported missing on 24 December when its 11 crewmembers were fishing off La Union. They are now under arrest and being held incommunicado in a Nicaragua jail.

Relatives of the arrested sailors, all residents of La Union, are waiting for the Salvadoran authorities to intercede for their release.

FMLN RADIO WARNS OF JUNTA MASS MURDER PLANS

PA021845 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Message from Jose Leoncio Pichinte, politically responsible for Radio Venceremos and member of the political-military command of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, Northern Zone -- read by announcer]

[Excerpts] The intervention of Yankee imperialism in El Salvador is becoming greater and more open every day, not only with helicopters, rifles, ammunition, bombs, artillery pieces and all sorts of war supplies, but more so since the FMLN military campaign of July and August, the key purpose of which was to seize the town of Perquin in northern Morazan department and to take control of the main thoroughfares, including stretches of the coastal and pan-American highway [as heard].

In drafting their national strategic plans, the military-Christian Democratic junta and the genocidal high command of the national army had to resort to direct assistance from U.S. Army advisers while drafting their new military plan for El Salvador. This has resulted in substantial changes in the strategic military plan of the genocidal high command of the Salvadoran Armed Forces. The direct intervention of Yankee imperialism through U.S. army officers is becoming greater and more widely known every day.

Recently, Fred Ikle, under secretary of defense for U.S. Government policy, [title as heard] admitted in a report to the U.S. Congressional Committee for Hemispheric Affairs that eight high-level U.S. Army advisers had been sent to El Salvador to draft, prepare and supervise a new nationwide military plan which, among other things, includes the airborne transportation of troops and a string of military campaigns to be carried out in various fronts within short intervals. The purpose of these campaigns is to shatter our logistical bases, destroy our Radio Venceremos and to carry out lightning attacks against the defenseless and unarmed population. This includes not only the population in areas controlled by us but the inhabitants of nearby areas, as happened during the last enemy campaign in Morazan department, where approximately 1,000 peasants, mostly children and women, were wantonly murdered.

This genocidal military method is no happenstance. Vietnam represents its historical precedent. The U.S. Congress and people, and world public opinion, probably remember the massacre of My Lai, which had a profound impact on the U.S. people, the U.S. Army itself, and all countries of the world.

Insofar as murder, inhumanity and genocide are concerned, there is no difference between My Lai and El Mozote, Cerro Pando, La Joya, (La Jita), (Poza Honda) and (La Capilla). Those responsible for these mass murders are the same.

Ikle admitted that this military plan, drafted by the U.S. advisers and the Salvadoran Army's high command to murder the civilian population of Morazan, was directly supervised by the U.S. defense secretary. In other words, imperialism admits having carried out the design and supervision of genocide in El Salvador. It admits having carried out the design and supervision of the massacre of 472 people in El Mozote, 142 in La Joya of Meanguera, 65 in (Los Toriles), 20 in (La Capilla) hamlet, 183 in Cerro Pando, 5 in Arambala, 16 in (La Jita), 8 in (Soledad Canton), 5 in Yancolo, 5 in (Flor del Muerto), 5 in Rincon de Jocoaitique and over 100 inhabitants of (Poza Honda).

These crimes were committed between 7 and 17 December 1981. In other words, imperialism seems to be prepared to face the repudiation of U.S. youths themselves, who repudiated and condemned the massacre of My Lai. It seems to be ready to face the judgment and disapproval of the U.S. Congress itself and the judgment and condemnation of the peoples and governments who love peace and respect man's fundamental rights in the world.

The imperialists seem to be prepared to face the repudiation of international bodies like the United Nations and the OAS, which must not delay in issuing a very strong protest over these premeditated crimes against the civilian population.

In addition, we want to denounce publicly before the Salvadoran people, the peoples and governments in the American continent and the world, the conscience of peace-loving men, the future plans of the military-Christian Democratic junta and the genocidal general army command, in the preparation of which imperialism has publicly admitted that it had a direct hand.

Our military intelligence service had informed us of plans to carry out large-scale massacres against the civilian population of Chirilagua, Jucuaran and townsites near our positions in Guazapa. These genocidal actions are predicated on the premise that a climate of stability is required to hold the elections which, in their view, must not be held in the small towns but only in the larger cities. In view of the actions of the revolutionary forces in Usulutan, San Miguel, La Union, Guazapa and San Salvador, the military-Christian Democratic junta feels that it must (?destroy) our bases of support, for which purpose it will massacre the civilian population, as was done in Morazan Department.

FDR-FMLN TRANSMIT MESSAGE OVER LOCAL STATION

PA042219 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jan 82 p 11

[Text] Yesterday at 0830, individuals who identified themselves as members of the Revolutionary Democratic Front-FMLN took over radio La Romantica in El Calvario neighborhood, Cuscatlancingo. They broadcast a summary of their actions in 1981 and said they would continue "because they are in the final stretch."

According to station reports of today, the extremists entered when the announcer on duty was alone, pointed a gun at him and bound him to get him out of their way.

The report added that, according to an employee of the station, the extremists played a 10-minute recording from the booth's console. People who heard the recording said, however, that it lasted at least 30 minutes.

During the transmission, a man, who identified himself as Eduardo Calles, [FDR vice president] spoke. A woman and a man who didn't identify themselves also spoke. The three reported on actions they had carried out, criticized the current electoral process, doubted the honesty of the elections, and spoke again of negotiations.

The station said that the authorities heard the subversive message and went to La Romantica and confiscated the recording.

FDR PRESIDENT UNGO ISSUES YEAREND MESSAGE

PA042039 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 4 Jan 82

[End of year message issued by the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and signed by FDR President Guillermo Manuel Ungo -- read by announcer]

[Text] During this Christmas season and at the end of 1981, the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) sends an end of the year message to the Salvadoran people and renews its trust that 1982 will bring peace to El Salvador.

It is the right time for reflecting upon and evaluating what 12 months of struggle have meant and what paths or alternatives are open for our people in 1982. All social sectors, especially the masses of our people, have suffered greatly from the intensity of the struggle, the cruelty, the political persecution, repression, slaughter and the dictatorial control over social life in our country. The war imposed on the people in an effort to preserve the power structure of a powerful minority has bathed both urban and rural areas in blood. Fear and terror have been used to try to paralyze and subject a whole people. However, that policy of extermination has not broken the will of the Salvadorans. On the contrary, it has generated further rejection and an increasing capacity to reject a government that shows itself to be an enemy of peace and of its own people.

During this year of hardship, sacrifice and heroism, all of the Salvadoran people have felt the national crisis -- political, economic and social -- in all its intensity. They have become more fully aware of who is causing this war, this violent situation, this surrendering of our national dignity and sovereignty, resulting from the intensified intervention by the U.S. Government, allied with the bloodiest Latin American dictatorships. Our people have learned that peace is not offered by the few who want to prolong and preserve their privileges and who hang on to their power by means of oppression and exploitation, by those who fear the people, whom they consider subversive, and for which reason they keep them from deciding upon and building their own destiny.

So much sacrifice and bloodshed won't be in vain. It will serve to win true peace, not the peace of cemeteries, but peace based on democratic pluralism, independence and social justice. This is why we reject new formulas of deception like that imposed by the U.S. Government and the military-Christian democratic junta; elections but without the real participation of the people. They are proposing an electoral banquet for the opportunistic minorities in which the people are not even offered crumbs -- merely bullets and further repression. The time for the Salvadoran peoples will not come in the March 1982 elections. Those elections are a political cover-up for prolonging the war and the sufferings of the people, to sustain the appearances of legitimation that will further facilitate foreign military intervention by the warmongering sectors of the U.S. Government. Our peace alternative, the peoples' alternative, is based on their political and military achievements, on their broadest unity, on their organizational capability, which allow us to call for an understanding among all sectors truly interested in ending the war through dialogue and negotiation, as a way of reaching a political solution with broad pluralist participation by those political, social and economic sectors that, although they don't belong to the FDR, or the FMLN, wish to solve the national crisis by eliminating its real causes.

Success is becoming more and more evident. Without the FDR-FMLN there can be no true and lasting solution, because they represent the aspirations of the majority of the people and because they have turned into the peoples' channels of expression and participation in their struggle to win the much-sought peace.

The sweat, the pain, the blood, the mourning and the abandonment of the homes of hundreds of thousands of Salvadorans are the seeds sown this year so that in 1982, after the darkness of 1981, a new dawn, a new life for the new El Salvador, will come, with unity towards victory.

FMLN New Year's Message

PA010041 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[1982 New Year's message issued by the FMLN general command on 30 December 1981]

[Text] This New Year's message from the FMLN to the Salvadoran people comes at a time when developments on the war point to a horizon of optimism and hope of reaching the people's objectives; democracy, social justice and peace. The people's heroic struggle permits us to express confidently that 1982 will bring great victories for our people in their struggle to establish a government of broad participation and full self-determination in working toward our national destiny.

In our latest statement, we made an evaluation of the year. It showed a favorable balance for our people's exemplary struggle. We pointed out the failure of and the successive defeats dealt the tactics that the military-Christian Democratic dictatorship has implemented.

The year 1982 offers two paths and only one means of solution. On one hand, there is a dark tunnel without exit, which can bring only death and destruction. This is represented by the current government, which is experiencing an obvious political, economic and military deterioration and is uselessly bent on prolonging its agony through growing intervention by the U.S. Government. On the other hand, there is the people's path toward a real solution. It reflects the hopes for peace of not only nation's masses, but of the peoples of Central America and the international community who are concerned and interested in an overall democratic solution.

Our military advances also permit our political advances. Our responsibility to the people forces us to progress in developing a policy wherein we seek the best solution, which will prevent the prolongation of the war, the people's sufferings, the increasing mass intervention by the U.S. Government and the regionalization of the Salvadoran conflict. We will persist in this, but we are also firmly determined to continue to advance in the military and political struggle, as long as the enemies of peace and the people continue their strategy of exterminating the people under the cover of election.

The new year is an opportune occasion to reiterate to the Salvadoran people that we are willing, with real interest and desire, to undertake dialogue, understanding and negotiation to achieve a just political solution, with the participation of all political, economic and social sectors and groups interested in the common effort to build a fatherland that is free of oppression, repression and terror and in which democratic coexistence and the people's interests will prevail.

Domestically and internationally, there is a growing conviction, based on facts, that without the revolutionary and democratic movement, there can be no political solution to the armed conflict. The political and moral force of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front impel us to continue to develop the offer of peace in 1982, but also to deepen and advance the war if the genocidal and anti-democratic policy of the current government and its main supporter, the U.S. Reagan administration, continues. This force is backed by the firm spirit of our fighters and the great majority of the people, who encourage and support them in various ways.

We maintain a consistent position, free of arrogance and exclusionary attitudes, in order to expand and improve the possibilities in the search for a national agreement that will lead to a just and real solution.

The FMLN general command sends revolutionary and fraternal greetings at this year's end to each and every heroic fighter and militant in all areas of work of our organizations who, with their effort and determination, have politically and militarily strengthened our people in this year of great victories.

At this year's end we greet the memory of our heroes and martyrs who gave their lives this year for the noble cause of justice, peace and democracy. At this year's end we greet our brothers who are imprisoned or missing and who, from the jails, are defeating the dictatorship with the weapons of revolutionary dignity, maintaining the spirit and courage of our people's forces. At this year's end we greet our hard-working and heroic people and we promise that we will continue to be loyal to their interests. At this year's end we greet the democratic sectors of the army, private enterprise, the church and the political and labor oranizations that desire peace and justice and we urge them to join with us and, without arrogance, to seek a just solution. We express thanks to all peoples, governments and political and humanitarian organizations that have given our people moral, material and political solidarity, which is of incalculable value.

In conclusion, we reiterate that we will make every effort to render 1982 the year when justice and peace will win in our fatherland, through the path upon which circumstances lead us. United to win until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [Signed] Ferman Cienfuegos, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, Marcial, Shafick Jorge Handal, Roberto Roca and Joaquin Villalobos, for the FMLN General Command. El Salvador, 30 December 1981.

FMLN FRANCISCO SANCHEZ FRONT ISSUES WAR BULLETIN

PA312322 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 31 Dec 81

[War bulletin issued by the FMLN Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front, signed by Commander Jorge Melendez, called Jonas, and Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, called Balta -- read by announcer]

[Text] The political-military general command of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front reports to the Salvadoran people that on the morning of 29 December it began an operation throughout the northern front, consisting of simultaneous attacks on enemy positions in Joateca, Cacaopera, Perquin, San Fernando, Torola Mozote and Guacamaya.

On the afternoon of the same day, our forces seized the enemy positions in Guacamaya and Mozote. In Guacamaya, the enemy forces were left in disorganization, war material was seized and prisoners were taken. By 1200, our forces had surrounded the command post and a good number of the enemy. On the morning of 30 December, our forces seized the command post. In this action, Lt (Jose Leon Delgado Escobar), a corporal with the last name of (Cubia) and another unidentified corporal were killed.

In the afternoon, our forces began advancing on enemy positions in Arambala. By early evening we had seized all positions there. The enemy fled in disarray. We recovered the following material: 17 G-3 rifles, 1 90-mm cannon, 5 rounds for the 90-mm cannon, 1 M-79, 7 M-79 grenades, grenades for G-3 rifles, steel helmets, knapsacks, blankets, food and the like, 7.62-mm ammunition, 2 machinegun cartridges belts, two military radios and 1 19-mm pistol. Two helicopters were also damaged.

Eveny casualties: There were 18 dead in Guacamaya and Mozote. This doesn't include the casualties in Arambala. Twenty-one soldiers were wounded. However, this list is not yet complete. Five were captured. Seven were originally captured, but two who were seriously wounded died. In the attacks on Cacaopera, San Fernando, Perquin Torola and Joateca, seven casualties were inflicted on the enemy. This does not include the casualties in Cacaopera, since the results there are unknown. In ambushes on the reinforcements from San Francisco Gotera, the dictatorship sustained 13 casualties. The total number of casualties was 64, including 1 lieutenant and 2 corporals.

The names of the captured are medical corpsman (Manuel Antonio Rosales), 25 years old; soldier (Herbert Francisco Lemus Castillo), 18 years old; soldier (Gilberto Morales Barrera), 17 years old; soldier (Nelson Ernesto Orellana), 25 years old; and soldier (Alberto Martinez Villalta), 15 years old.

As for casualties on our side, companeros squad leaders (Elmer) and (Sarapio) and assistant squad leader and machinegunner (Edwin) were killed, while Companero (Gilberto) of the commando and snipers section was wounded.

Along with issuing this communique to the Salvadoran people, we call upon the International Red Cross and the relatives of the dead soldiers, NCO's and the officer to pick up the bodies of their relatives. They are buried on the small volcano of Joateca. They can also be turned over to the armed forces through the International Red Cross. As for the captured, we call upon the International Red Cross to receive them, so that it can confirm that they are in good condition and have been well treated.

On that same day, our forces of the southern zone's eastern front once again carried out incursions into the cities of San Miguel and Usulutan, beginning at 2030. Heavy fighting occurred in those cities. Specific details are not yet available, but we will give more details in the next few hours.

The executive commanders of the attacks on the enemy in Guacamaya and Mozote are as follows: General command, Companero Commander (Silvio de Jesus Argueta, called Licho); the commanders of the various areas of attack were Companero Commander [name indistinct] in Mozote and Arambala, Commander (Gallo) in (Los Marquez) and the (Guadalupe) mountains, and Commander (Angel) at the foot of Cerro Redondo and the Guacamaya school. Other distinguished leaders are platoon commanders, Companeros (Freddy) and (Sanchez); and the companeros of the commandos and snipers section and the machinegunners squad. The incursion against the enemy positions in San Miguel was commanded by Companero Commander (Faustino) and the incursion against Usulutan was commanded by Companero (Chungo). Companero Commander (Javier), zone chief, was in command of the ambush to contain the reinforcements from San Francisco Gotera. To all of these chiefs, the leaders of the attacks on all of these towns and all of our heroic fighters, we express our public recognition of their courage and their abnegation on behalf of our people's cause. Our determination to win and our deep belief that our people's heroic struggle will end with the expulsion of the dictators and assassins in our fatherland remain firm. We reiterate our confidence that all of the country's democratic sectors will join in the efforts to find the political solution to the Salvadoran crisis. This will lead our process to the consolidation of a democratic solution, an essential condition for the development of our economy and society and the strengthening of our political-legal system.

We take advantage of the end of the year to greet all of our militant companeros of the FMLN involved in various tasks, both in the warfronts and in the external front, participating in the solidarity and diplomatic struggle, and our militant companeros who struggle in the jails in the fifth warfront. We greet our heroic people, certain that 1982 will be the year that will vindicate the blood shed by more than 30,000 Salvadorans with the victory of the people. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

Front Communique

PA012334 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Communique issued by the general command of the northern zone of the FMLN Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front in Morazan on 31 December 1981 -- read by announcer]

[Text] The general command of the northern zone of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front reports to the Salvadoran people that it has decided to release all those captured in Perquin and Guacamaya in August 1981 and all those captured in Guacamaya on 29 and 30 December 1981. This decision is due to the fact that the International Red Cross indicated that it was unable to receive the prisoners due to the lack of guarantees for them in view of the military-Christian Democratic junta and military high command's refusal to recognize the existence of prisoners of war.

The decision to free the prisoners captured in August was implemented on 28 December 1981 with the exception of the soldiers who have joined our ranks. They are Companeros (Pablo Arana Pacheco), (Juan Antonio Penate), (Santos Diego Diaz), (Luis Sandoval) and (Luis Amanzo Torres). This news was not made known earlier since the former prisoners requested that the information be withheld for 3 days to protect their movements, since if the junta found out they would be killed.

The prisoners captured in Guacamaya will be released in the next 72 hours. They are Sgt (Manuel Antonio Rosales), 25 year old; soldier (Herbert Francisco Lemus Castillo), 18; soldier (Gilberto Morales Barrera), 18; soldier (Nelson Ernesto Orellana), 25; and soldier (Alberto Martinez Villalta), 15.

We report that two wounded prisoners died from their wounds. Their names are unknown since they had no documents. They died about 1 hour after they were captured. We add that to date we have received no reply from the International Red Cross regarding this case.

Neither has the International Red Cross appeared to examine the victims of the massacre and the multitude of terrified people who are gathered in the village of Llano Grande. They are afraid of being killed by genocidal troops of the military-Christian Democratic junta which are spreading rumors about a new offensive against the population of Morazan. We issue a call to the International Red Cross, all humanitarian organizations, and the international press to watch over the fate of these soldiers and their families. We also reiterate to the relatives of Lt (Jose Leon Delgado Escobar) and the 17 soldiers killed in action in Guacamaya that through the International Red Cross they can exhume the bodies and take them wherever they want.

We also issue a call to the International Red Cross, the OAS Human Rights Commission and the international press to verify the genocide of more than 900 Salvadorans in the towns of Cerro Pando, Agua Fria, (Poza Honda), (Los Toriles), Mozote and others in Morazan department. We ask these organizations to be the eyes of the world's conscience so that the rights of the people will not be trampled and so that open support of a mass crime will not be pompously described as tactics used in Vietnam or military advice. When a government has only genocide as its policy and military might and foreign intervention as its support, there is no alternative other than to struggle with weapons in hand alongside this heroic people and search for the unity of efforts with all the conscious and democratic sectors of the country in order to achieve the establishment of a regime of real democratic rights and to begin a process of economic construction and political and social stabilization. [passage indistinct]

This is an appeal to the conscience of all the peoples of the world. We call for the removal of the interventionist hands from our country. We reiterate our call to the humanitarian organizations to confirm this cruel reality of genocide as a policy of the military-Christian Democratic junta. We reiterate to our people once again the firm determination to unwaveringly struggle until we win. We view 1982 as the year of the great democratic and popular victories. United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win! [signed for the political-military command of the northern zone of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Zone: Commander Jorge Melendez, Jonas, politically and militarily in charge of the general command; Commander (Heleno Castro Carmelo), chief of personnel; Commander (Bruno Caballero), (Quincho), logistics chief; Commander (Santos Lino Caballero), (Memo); Commander William Pascasio, first chief of operations; Commander (Silvio de Jesus Argueta), (Lucho), chief of operations; Companero Jose Leoncio Pichinte, politically in charge of the Northeastern Front and politically in charge of Radio Venceremos. This communique has also been approved by Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Balta. Morazan, 31 December 1981.

PARTIES BOYCOTT CENTRAL ELECTORAL COUNCIL

PA311903 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 30 Dec 81 pp 2, 47

[Text] None of the political parties which participated in the interparty forum have nominated candidates to form the new Central Electoral Council [CCE]. Leaders from the Nationalist Republican Alliance (ARENA) said that they "would not again lend themselves to mockery, as happened with the electoral law, which is not the same law proposed by the parties which participated in the interparty forum discussions that lasted several days."

It was almost certain yesterday that the Democratic Action Party (AD), the National Conciliation Party, the Popular Orientation Party and the Salvadoran Peoples Party had adopted a similar stand. Up to the 26 December deadline determined by the electoral law, these parties had not nominated candidates either. As a result, the Revolutionary Junta of the Government of El Salvador will have to either confirm the current members of the CCE in their posts or appoint others. The new CCE will be formed soon, since the call to elections will be made on 5 January 1982, to enable parties participating in the constituent assembly elections to nominate their candidates for deputies and for the latter to do their campaigning.

The lack of party candidates for the CCE follows the political parties' protests at the OAS when the Revolutionary Junta of the Government of El Salvador approved the electoral law.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDS, AMENDS DECREE FREEZING WAGES

PA031559 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 1 Jan 82 p 32

[Official Decree No 923 issued in San Salvador on 22 December 1981]

[Text] Decree No. 923

The revolutionary government junta, making use of the powers conferred by Decree No 1, dated 15 October 1979 and published in the Official Daily No 191, Volume 265 of the same date, decrees, signs and promulgates the following:

Article 1. The temporary law on economic stabilization contained in Decree No 544, dated 22 December 1980 and published in Official Daily No 241, Volume 296 of the same date and its amendments is hereby extended until 30 June 1982.

Article 2. Article 11 of this law is modified as follows: "Article 11. There will be no increase of salaries, wages or social benefits paid to the employees of the state, autonomous or semiautonomous institutions and private enterprise from the date this decree goes into effect through 15 February 1982.

"For the purposes of the above paragraph, all wage adjustments as well as promotions in rank are considered wage increases.

"Effective the day following the date established in the first paragraph of this article, wages and salaries may only be increased up to 10 percent as long as the economic and financial situations of the state, autonomous and semiautonomous institutions and private enterprise so permits."

Article 3. The present decree will go into effect on 1 January 1982. Given at the Presidential House, San Salvador, on 22 December 1981.

[Signed] Jose Napoleon Duarte, Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, Dr Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, Dr Jose Ramon Avalos Navarrete, Oscar Raymundo Melgar, minister of economy, and Dr Mario Antonio Solano, minister of justice.

GUATEMALA

POWERFUL CHARGE DAMAGES PRO-GUEVARA OFFICE

PA030250 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1615 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excepts] Guatemala City, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The first dynamite attack this year in the Guatemalan capital occurred last night when leftist guerrillas bombed the office of a committee supporting presidential candidate Anibal Guevara, nominated by two government parties. The explosion caused property damage. Several armed men set off a powerful charge in a car that was parked in front of the "Guevarist Professional Federation," in the northern metropolitan area. The explosion damaged the office and frightened sleeping neighbors.

The political office attacked last night is campaigning for General Guevara, one of the four presidential candidates. Guevara is the former national defense minister and is supported by the "Revolutionary Party" and the "Democratic Institutional Party," both in power.

Further Terrorist Action

PA042302 Guatemala Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] San Miguel Uspatan, El Quiche, is without power following a terrorist attack. The post office and telegraph office was destroyed, leaving this town without communications, our reporters learned. The guerrillas destroyed a bridge which had been provisionally repaired by security forces. The purpose of the guerrillas is to impede vehicular traffic.

ESCALATION OF GUERRILLA ACTION LEAVES 25 DEAD

PA041929 Paris AFP in Spanish 1726 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Jan (AFP) -- A sudden increase of guerrilla activities throughout Guatemala during the first days of the new year has resulted in at least 25 dead and several wounded, in addition to large material losses, the authorities said today. Over the weekend alone, a total of 12 armed clashes affecting all areas of the country were reported, in what has been considered one of the biggest displays of force by the guerrillas in recent months.

Yesterday, Sunday, the army reported an armed clash in the town of Sancuchun, in Huehuetenango department, located in the northwest of the country, where eight guerrillas were killed by a military patrol. The military dispatch added that the army conducted a search operation in the area, confiscating arms, munitions and medicine from the rebels, but gave no further details.

Also on Sunday, in Palin, 35 km south of the capital, a Poor People's Guerrilla Army (EGP) group attacked a police station, killing four officers and partially destroying the installations. The guerrillas later held an antigovernment meeting and caused considerable damage to other government buildings, mainly the city hall and the post office building. Palin is linked to the Guatemalan capital by the country's largest highway, where a few hours later several acts of sabotage were staged, possibly by the same EGP group, blocking traffic and triggering another armed clash.

This clash, which lasted over an hour, finally moved to the town of Amatitlan, where one person was killed and several were wounded in the shooting, according to information given AFP by the local fire department, which covered the incidents.

Again on the same day, Sunday, in Guatemala City, members of the EGP set fire to a gasoline station in the southern section; no victims were reported but the material damage was significant.

The guerrilla groups began to increase their activities on Saturday, with several clashes that left a toll of both dead and wounded, according to unofficial reports. Near Rabinal, Baja Verapaz department, to the north, a guerrilla command attacked a militia patrol, killing two of its members and leaving two others wounded. The army has organized 11,000 men in military reserves in the area, who remain under army control. It was one of these patrols that was attacked by the guerrillas.

Chiquimula department, where several clashes were reported in recent weeks, was the scene of two others this weekend, but so far there is no official report on them or on any losses on either side. The town of Santa Eulalia, in Huehuetenango department, was attacked by guerrillas, who destroyed the city hall and other government guildings, but there was no clash with security forces.

In Malacatan, San Marcos department, to the west, a guerrilla camp was discovered and immediately attacked by the army, which reported six guerrillas killed and no losses to their ranks. Also on Saturday, a rebel incursion was registered in Sumpango, Sacatepequez department, with acts of sabotage that interrupted the population's electricity and water supply. The rebels fled after this action.

The "guerrilla escalation" bagan to shape up in December, when outbreaks were reported practically throughout the country, while the army put a broad military operation into effect in the western area, which has not yet been able to totally control the subversive activities. Finally, it was reported here today that a group of peasants, mostly women and children, from the Alta Verapaz sector, to the north, have asked for army protection, "since the guerrillas are forcing them to give them clothes and food, a situation they can no longer endure." This is the second group of Indian peasants from the Verapaz region presented to the press by the Guatemalan Army, which has had to accomodate them in special camps in some cases.

HONDURAS

FOREIGN SECRETARY ON NICARAGUA BORDER PROBLEMS

PA041812 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1737 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Honduran Foreign Secretary Col Cesar Elvir Sierra has officially confirmed the massacre of Nicaraguan Miskito refugees in Honduran territory. Here is the foreign secretary's statement, in a joint report by (Tabo Rubi) and (Douglas Membreno).

[Begin recording] [Elvir Sierra] The central government is deeply concerned about this [word indistinct] event. The reports that we have (?indicate that) there are a large number of dead and that they are mostly refugees who sought asylum in our country. Investigations are being undertaken to establish the dimensions of this event. So far, everything indicates that there has been a horrible massacre in that sector.

[Question] When will the government present its protest?

[Answer] This is all part of the work being carried out. We will wait for all reports in this regard [words indistinct] our national territory.

[Question] Does the Honduran Government have full proof that this massacre occurred?

[Answer] So far, the reports that are being investigated are [words indistinct]. There is no detailed report of the events. When the president learned of this, he formed a special commission to investigate the details [words indistinct]. We are waiting for this information.

[Question] When will the commision issue its report?

[Answer] We are waiting for the report [words indistinct].

[Question] Has the Nicaraguan Government issued some type of explanation of these incidents?

[Answer] So far we are not aware of (?any statement) from the Nicaraguan Government.

[Question] Has Honduras reinforced the border region, to prevent this kind of incident?

[Answer] Yes. The military high command (?is concerned) about these incidents and measures have been taken in view that [words indistinct].

[Question] Has Honduras made this incident known to international organizations?

[Answer] We are waiting for the necessary information to proceed with formal steps and (?to denounce) such a serious event as that which has occurred.

[Question] It has been said that Nicaragua has gone ahead and presented denunciations at the OAS and the United Nations.

[Answer] It is not a case of (?getting ahead)? Human lives are at stake. One must see the dimensions of the problem and see what can be done for these people, if there are any survivors. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT REPORTS ATTACKS ON REFUGEE CAMPS

PA021935 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1905 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- The Honduran Government announced today that four towns in Lempira Department, on the border with Nicaragua on the Atlantic coast, were attacked on 26 and 31 December. The Honduran towns of Mocoron, Hauca, Tipya and Leymus, where some 2,000 Nicaraguan Miskito Indians have taken refuge since early 1981, were fired upon with mortar, rifles and machineguns. These towns are located at the concluence of the Cruta and Segovia rivers in an area known as the Mosquitia, which can be reached only by air or by canoe.

An army committee that is investigating the attacks has not yet returned to Tegucicalpa and it is not known for sure how many refugees were killed in the attacks. However, the number 200 was initially mentioned.

The Honduran Army has some combat units stationed in Mosquitia, but they are some distance from the refugee camps. The armed forces have not yet issued an official report, but the government is preparing to take newsmen to the attacked sites in an expedition that may depart tomorrow.

Border Massacre Reported

PA040051 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1951 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jan (LATIN-REUTER) -- A Honduran Government spokesman today said that several dozen Nicaraguan Miskito Indians who had taken refuge in Honduras were murdered by Nicaraguan Army soldiers during the last 5 days of December. According to the spokesman, the massacre occurred between 26 and 31 December, days on which the Nicaraguan Army entered the Miskito area of Honduras near the border with Nicaragua. He added that the report on the killings was made by people from that area who said that the death toll was some 200. However, the spokesman said that he did not trust that figure until an investigating commission sent by the government issues an official report. The Honduran Miskito area is located approximately 220 km southwest of the capital. Titia, Auca and Mokoron were reportedly attacked by Nicaraguan soldiers.

Jonathan Russell, press secretary for the Honduran presidency, said in a telephone conversation with this agency that the people killed were not Somozists but Miskito Indians and Nicaraguan peasants who had fled the country because they are being persecuted in an effort to force them to serve in the army. Russell said that no formal protest has been presented to the Nicaraguan Government because the Honduran Government is waiting for the report from the commission.

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY SEEKS AID IN LIEU OF TAXES

PA010329 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Station correspondent's report from San Pedro Sula]

[Text] The Constituent Assembly is not aware that President Paz Garcia is negotiating 200 million lempiras in aid from the United States instead of introducing new taxes. President Policarpo Paz Garcia has requested 200 million lempiras in aid from the U.S. Government to finance the 1982 budget deficit, which could total 150 million lempiras. This external financing is being sought by Paz Garcia himself, either as (?a donation) or as a consession.

These negotiations with the U.S. Government are well advanced, according to unofficial reports disclosed yesterday. Nevertheless, the negotiations could come to a standstill. As it is, the president ofthe republic opposes the hike in current taxes decreed by the Constituent Assembly and has requested enough time to negotiate the financing by the U.S. Government. But once the Constituent Assembly approves the new tax package, it could well be that General Paz Garcia would no longer be interested in negotiating this financing and that he would leave it up to the next government to negotiate it when it wishes.

The president opposes tax hikes and proposes instead the rapid negotiation of financing in the United States. This alternative was presented in the letter that Benjamin Villanueva, finance and public credit minister, sent to the Constituent Assembly prior to the discussion of next year's draft budget.

Reaction Against Tax Increase

PA010349 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Rodrigo Wong Arevalo commentary: "Taxes Not Properly Studied"]

[Excerpts] The Liberal deputies at the Constituent Assembly introduced and approved a tax reform which has upset everyone who knows that when the topic is mentioned it means more taxes. The popular reaction against the taxes was logical, especially when the country is going through a difficult and uncertain economic situation and when the coming months look somber indeed. The Liberals justified this new tax reform by saying that the coming government must have the necessary resources to carry out social programs that are essential for the country's social stability.

Nevertheless, the vox populi has said that no studies were undertaken prior to the creation of these new taxes and that, therefore, the taxes, which will burden the Honduran citizens, were not imposed conscientiously. For many years the inconvenience of a tax package has been commented on in Honduras. Nevertheless, the Liberal deputies, though they do not yet hold constitutional power, have imposed new taxes that will undoubtedly affect Hondurans.

This station believes that the Liberal deputies acted rashly in approving the new taxes. Although taxes are neccessary for any country's existence and development, they must be studied carefully so that, once imposed, they represent a balance rather than a burden and benefit all instead of affecting only a specific sector.

We feel that the Liberals should have waited until they were in full control of the government. They should have cleaned up our public administration and won the people's trust before imposing the taxes, and only then after proving beyond any doubt the need for them.

Unless large commitments forced the Liberals to approve these taxes in order to consolidate plans for foreign financing when they assume power in 1982, we feel that the imposition of such a rash tax reform was not a very wise decision by the Liberal Party deputies.

Finance Secretary Comments

PA021945 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 2 Jan (ACAN-EFE) -- Benjamin Villanueva, Honduran secretary of finance and public credit, declared here today that his country is experiencing a capital drain of millions that has seriously depleted its foreign reserves. The official explained that according to the latest Central Bank estimates, 960 million lempiras ($460 million) in capital have been drained from Honduras.

The minister said that this phenomenon is primarily caused by funds being deposited in foreign banks because some investors, businessmen, industrialists and transnational companies fear the violent political situation that exists in Central America. He added that certain corrective and restrictive measures adopted by the Central Bank to control foreign exchange have somewhat stemmed the flow of the capital that was leaving the country instead of being reinvested. The minister noted that the local economy is experiencing a period of crisis, but said that the situation can still be salvaged, in view of the good credit that the country has maintained internationally and certain measures that will be applied.

SUAZO OFFICIALLY DECLARED ELECTION WINNER

PA011330 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Yesterday the National Electoral Tribunal [TNE] officially announced that Roberto Suazo Cordoba, 54 and a doctor of medicine who hails from La Paz, has been elected constitutional president of Honduras. He was elected for a 4-year period that begins on 27 January 1982 and ends on 27 January 1986. The TNE announcement also made official the election of other citizens to government posts by popular vote, such as the presidential designates, the 82 deputies who will make up the National Congress, and the mayors of the 283 municipalities. The president of the TNE says that this is the climax of a long process that began in 1977 when the first law on elections and political parties was passed.

NICARAGUA

NEW ACTING CHARGE D'AFFAIRES IN WASHINGTON NAMED

PA042145 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Arturo Cruz, Nicaraguan ambassador to Washington, is resigning his post because of professional commitments with the IDB. In November of last year Cruz announced his decision to resign from his post. As of 1 January, Carlos Chamorro Coronel, adviser to the Nicaraguan Embassy in the United States, assumed the responsibility of representing his country.

Arturo Cruz had remained in office awaiting the appointment of a new ambassador, but because of his professional commitments with the IDB he left his post as Nicaraguan representative to the White House. Chamorro Coronel, who before leaving for Washington, served as director of the Foreign Ministry, heads the Nicaraguan diplomatic corps in the United States with the title of acting charge d'affaires pending appointment of a new ambassador by the revolutionary government.

BARBADOS

YOUTHS TO GET CUBAN SCHOLARSHIPS FOR SEPTEMBER

FL312059 Bridgetown CANA in English 1920 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 31 Dec (CANA) -- The Cuban Government is offering Barbadians scholarships through a small but vocal leftist group here, the Movement for National Liberation (MONALI). A MONALI spokesman said today that five successful candidates will be flown to Havana in time for the start of the new school year in September 1982. The spokesman said that Cuba first proposed the scholarships three years ago, but MONALI could not accept because it did not have sufficient time to screen cadidates in the time given. The students still spend up to five years in the communist Caribbean republic studying subjects such as agronomy and audio-visual technology, MONALI said.

The spokesman said it was not true that the terms of the scholarships made it compulsory for students to learn Marxism and Leninism, get military training or be generally indoctrinated by the Cubans. Students wishing to study in Cuba will be awarded scholarships on the basis of their qualifications and, in specific cases, according to their work experience, MONALI said. Costs, including accommodations while in Cuba, will be borne by the Havana government.

MONALI sources said that another left-leaning group here could well be in the line-up for a similar batch of scholarships from the Cuban Communist Party. The sources gave no details.

BANK GOVERNOR PREDICTS ANOTHER 'TOUGH YEAR'

FL042321 Bridgetown CANA in English 2256 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, 4 Jan (CANA) -- Barbados can expect another tough year with the economy growing in 1982 by between zero and one per cent, Central Bank Governor Dr Courtney Blackman said. While anticipating a slow growth in manufacturing and the tourism sector -- the country's main source for foreign revenue -- Dr Blackman said there was a need for an early harvesting of the year's sugar crop. New capital projects, wherever possible, would have to be postponed, he said in a panel discussion on the Voice of Barbados (VOB) radio station. "Prudent levels of wage increases are absolutely necessary" to keep unemployment down, the senior economist said.

However, he stated that the Barbadian economy was basically strong and "we have many cards left in our hands...many options open to us. It is going to be a tough year." Tourist arrivals were expected to fall by five per cent last year, the sugar crop recorded 43 million dollars (one BDS dollar: 50 cents U.S.) in lost earnings because of bad weather and low prices and the performance of the manufacturing dipped, leading the bank to forecast a two to three per cent decline in the economy's growth last year.

The Barbadian economy, whose last decline in real growth domestic product (GDP) was minus 3.1 per cent in 1975, grew steadily to a peak of 7.9 per cent in 1979 and was 4.9 per cent in 1980. An early start to the harvesting of this year's sugar crop will depend on when current wage negotiations between the Barbados Workers Union (BWU) and the sugar producers association are concluded.

Continuing, the bank governor said the consensus was that the United States economy would not recover from the recession until the third quarter of 1982. "We can't expect to get much stimulus from abroad until towards the last quarter in 1982," Dr Blackman said. Barbados tourism industry depnds mainly on arrivals from the United States, Canada and Europe.

DOMINICA

CHARLES SEES NEED FOR UNITED REGION SECURITY

FL311835 Bridgetown CANA in English 1757 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Roseau, Dominica, 31 Dec (CANA) -- Dominica's prime minister, Eugenia Charles, says there is a need for regional cooperation in the area of defence and security. According to a Government Information Service release today, Miss Charles said the decision for such a system could only come from regional heads of government and this was one of the reasons why she was looking forward to a meeting of the leaders of the Caribbean community slated for some time in the new year.

The prime minister, who is also responsible for security, said there was also a need to train security personnel together, so that there would be understanding among the group, should an emergency arise. Miss Charles disclosed that as soon as Dominica has acquired a suitable coast guard vessel, Dominica would join Barbados, St Lucia and St Vincent, which at present are discussing a joint coast guard venture. She added that there was a possibility of Dominica becoming involved even before the vessel was available, so that it could call for help if and when it was needed urgently.

According to the release, Prime Minister Charles believes that the region as a whole will get together to develop a defence system to prevent persons committing "acts of atrocity as was committed here on Saturday" (December 19). The release said that she saw such acts as having a destabilising effect in the region and felt it was to the benefit of the area for stability to return to the Caribbean.

GRENADA

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 24 POLITICAL PRISONERS

FL041431 Bridgetown CANA in English 1756 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 3 Jan (CANA) -- The Grenada Government's recent release of the two dozen political detainees held since the March 19, 1979 revolution was an acknowledgement that the country has a human rights problem, the Barbados ADVOCATE-NEWS said today. "In spite of the at times hostile reaction of the (Grenada) People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) to criticisms levelled at it on human rights issues, the release of some 24 detainees who had been held without trial, shows that the PRG is aware that there is a human rights problem," the paper said in an editorial.

The detainees freed on New Year's Eve included Herbert Preudhomme, former deputy prime minister in the deposed Eric Gairy regime.

BISHOP RENEWS SPY CHARGE AGAINST USICA OFFICIAL

FL022008 Bridgetown CANA in English 1931 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 2 Jan (CANA) -- Grenada's Prime Minister Maurice Bishop has again accused a Barbados-based American Government official of conspiring with his opponents to attempt toppling the island's left-leaning government. The Grenada leader linked the head of the U.S. International Communications Agency (USICA) in Bridgetown, Ashley Wills, to what he said were plans to violently overthrow his government last year. He said Mr Wills, whom he described as a Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) desk officer, met Lloyd Noel, a trade unionist and alleged leader of the group of Grenadian plotters, to discuss the plans for toppling the government.

Mr Bishop made the claim in a letter last November to the general secretary of the Irish Transport and General Workers Union, Michael Mullen. Mr Mullen had written the Grenadian Government in October about the detention of the assistant general secretary of the Grenada Seamens and Waterfront Workers Union, Stanley Roberts, and three other men. Roberts was detained with Noel, Leslie Pierre, and Tillman Thomas, the three of whom were associated with the Grenadian VOICE newspaper which Mr Bishop's government closed after accusing it of being a tool of the CIA.

The government has just released the text of three letters sent to persons concerned with human rights here. In a second, Mr Bishop told the general secretary of the Caribbean Conference of Churches (CCC), Dr Roy Neehall, that his government did not use torture against political dissidents. The third letter, signed by a Grenada permanent secretary, was addressed to an official of Amnesty International.

Mr Bishop told Mullen: "Stanley Roberts was detained, not because he is not a supporter of the People's Revolutionary Government, but because he was actively involved in plotting to violently destroy it." He also said that the PRG, which came to power after overthrowing Prime Minister Eric Gairy in 1979, had tried to speed up the processing of criminal charges against political prisoners, but that this was hampered by a scarcity of legal personnel here. The intention, he said, is to have prisoners proceed to trial even though they were all legally and validly detained under the detention law. "In addition," Mr Bishop said, "some security information cannot be presented in court in the interests of the protection of the sources."

In his other letter, also dated November, and replying to one of September 30, Mr Bishop assured Neehall that his government "continues to live up to its humanitarian principles." Allegations of torture of the detainee Kennedy Budhlall are completely unfounded, he said. He sent Neehall a certificate from the prison doctor attesting that Budhlall had never complained to him of mistreatment. "We did not suffer and struggle to overthrow Gairy for nothing," the prime minister said, "nor have we forgotten the ideals of humanity which inspired us in that struggle." Mr Bishop said the revolution must defend itself from external and internal enemies, but in doing so "will not imitate [words indistinct] brutality and terror." "We will do it our way firmly, but with respect for the human person, relentlessly, but conforming to our internationalist standards of decency," he said.

The other letter, dated November 17 and addressed to Dick Costing, deputy secretary general of Amnesty International, is in reply to Costing's letter of July 21, 1981, which asked the reason for the detention of Noel, Pierre, Thomas and Roberts. The letter, signed by Benny Langaigne, permanent secretary in Bishop's ministry, said Costing ought to be aware that Grenada is confronted with threats of military invasion, economic blockade and aggression. In addition, Grenada had been the victim of local counterrevolutionary violence supported and financed by foreign agents "such as the Central Intelligence Agency of the USA," he added. "Given this background, "Langaigne said, "the conspiracy on the part of Noel, Thomas, Pierre and Roberts to perpetrate and incite violence and destabilization became intolerable." According to Langaigne, all the witnesses, proofs and other pre-requisites for the trial of these men are not yet ready, but he anticipated that charges will be filed once the process is complete.

DETAILS OF IRAQI LOAN FOR AIRPORT REVEALED

FL311824 Bridgetown CANA in English 1800 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 31 Dec (CANA) -- The Grenada Government has given the financial details on the construction of its 71 million dollar (U.S.) international airport following the latest approval of a five million dollar (U.S.) loan from Iraq.

In the agreement signed on November 16, the loan arrangements state that the Iraqi fund for external development loan of five million dollars U.S. has a 2.5 per cent per annum interest rate. The government must pay a further .5 per cent to meet the administrative expenses of the loan. Repayments are to be made in 12 equal annual installments commencing on December 1, 1984 and, on any overdue installaments, there will be an interest rate of eight per cent in addition to the interest rate on the loan.

The law relating to the loan gives a breakdown of the cost of the airport project and its sources of funding. This breakdown shows that the total cost of the project is 71 million dollars (U.S.) of which 14.2 million dollars is coming from Grenadian sources and 56.8 million dollars from foreign and other sources. The foreign sources for the funding are: Iraq (five million dollars); the OPEC fund (two million dollars); Cuba (33.6 million dollars); the European Community (2.2 million dollars); Venezuela (.5 million dollars); Algeria (one million dollars); Syria (two million dollars); Libya (four million dollars) and 6.5 million dollars from other sources.

JAMAICA

SEAGA OPTIMISTIC IN 1982 NEW YEAR MESSAGE

FL011642 Bridgetown CANA in English 1631 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 1 Jan (CANA) -- Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga said here today that 1982 must be a year of greater effort to consolidate the gains of the past and for the achievement of economic recovery. The prime minister's charge was contained in his new year message.

Said Mr Seaga: "We have made a heartening start in 1981 in putting the economy on sounder footing, both with improved production and increased capacities. But it is only a start, and greater effort with better results must be our target if we continue to receive support and to achieve recovery. The prospects for 1982 begin with the expectation of a good winter season in tourism, providing the conduct of the people and the stability of the nation continue to make Jamaica an attractive vacation land. The government has done all that is required to ensure a good season; the rest is in the hands of the people."

He said that other parts of the economy were also showing good signs, particularly construction, "which will generate substantial new employment to enable recovery to reach down into the ranks and bring relief to thousands of unemployed workers in the labour force." The prime minister said that during 1981 Jamaica's emphasis had shifted "from negative fears to positive hopes" and that 1982 would start with "noteworthy achievements in economic recovery, greater stability and renewed interest in our cultural heritage, all in an atmosphere of greater relaxation of tensions in the nation." These achievements were in part due to the fact that the government had been able to find money to close gaping financial gaps, Mr Seaga said.

He added: "In plain language, we borrowed to close these gaps and were able to do so because our creditors had renewed faith in the ability of the government to restore the economic health and the vitality of the nation. The faith behind the renewed trust in our country will not be misplaced if while borrowing we increase production from the capacities we now have and introduce new capacities to earn in the future. On that basis we will continue to get support from the international community to restore the economy to a level which enables us to earn our troubles away."

Mr Seaga also made an oblique reference to the warm and beneficial relations that he had developed with the United States, following Washington's coolness toward the former socialist regime of Michael Manley.

Said he: "During 1981 we rebuilt bridges of friendship which were strained while retaining old friendships, with the noteworthy exception of the Government of Cuba. The broad span of our international relationships brought an unprecendented flow of goodwill for Jamaica which gave timely and vital support to our efforts for recovery and enabled us to consolidate the efforts of the past to successfully secure for Jamaica the headquarters of the international seabed authority."

ST KITTS-NEVIS

SIMMONDS PREDICTS DIFFICULTIES FOR SUGAR GROWERS

FL011854 Bridgetown CANA in English 1811 GMT 1 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Basseterre, St Kitts, 1 Jan (CANA) -- St Kitts-Nevis Premier, Dr Kennedy Simmonds today predicted tough times for the twin-island state's main foreign exchange earner, sugar. In a new year address carried on radio and television, Dr Simmonds said the sugarcane industry has cancelled the bonus it usually pays workers at the start of the crop because of its financial problems.

He blamed the industry's problems on the resourgence of beet sugar and its effect in causing the cane sugar to fall below the cost of production, and the depressed value of the pound sterling. The premier said: It is clear that in the light of the sugar industry's present financial difficulties it is impossible to make a (bonus) payment this year.

ST VINCENT

THIRD PARTY SUPPORTS UNITED OPPOSITION FRONT

FL041435 Bridgetown CANA in English 2205 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Kingstown, St Vincent, 2 Jan (CANA) -- A third opposition party in St Vincent and the Grenadines has called for all opposition organisations to unite against the administration. Calder Williams, leader of the rural Working People's Party (WPP), said the WPP had agreed in principle with a call by the People's Political Party (PPP) and the socialist-oriented United People's Movement (UPM) last year for a united front among the six opposition parties here.

The WPP official said he agreed that unified opposition parties could present a viable alternative to the ruling St Vincent Labour Party, headed by Prime Minister Milton Cato, but such unity must be based on principle, mutual respect, equality and a common workable programme, Mr Williams added. He said however the question of leadership was a major obstacle in the way of unity. The WPP saw a parliamentary arrangement with opposition leader Randolph Russell of the new People's Democratic Party (PDP) as the only viable and realistic basis for opposition unity here, an official statement said.

BURNHAM CHARGES AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS BY VENEZUELA

FL021949 Bridgetown CANA in English 1940 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 Jan (CANA) -- President Forbes Burnham has said in his New Year's message that 83 violations of Guyana's airspace by Venezuela accompanied that country's escalation of its claim to two-thirds of Guyana last year. In a review of the country's economy, President Burnham, who heads the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) said that while sugar production increased by 12 percent over 1980, to about 300,000 tonnes, that the second rice crop was "a disappointment" and bauxite will "be lucky to make 75 percent of its target."

He added however that the acreage under preparation for this year's first crop was higher than ever and that "in another few days, the government will be announcing substantial increases to rice farmers for their product. An investment of over 40 million dollars in the last half year (one Guy dollar -- 33 cents U.S.) in bauxite equipment is expected to pay off in 1982", President Burnham said. "In Guyana we undoubtedly have oil and we ourselves shall so find it", he predicted.

The president said that developing nations like Guyana must work to make optimum use of their relevant resources, adding: "1982 will only be happy if we combine all these resources for the good of Guyana."

JACKSON REACTS TO CLAIMS OF CUBAN SUBVERSION

FL041445 Bridgetown CANA in English 2117 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 Jan (CANA) -- Guyana's foreign affairs minister, Mr Rashleigh Jackson, has categorically denied U.S. allegations that this country had expelled five Cuban diplomats for subversive activities in 1977. The claims were made in a document presented to the Foreign Ministry by the U.S. Embassy here, and also circulated around the region, detailing what were said to be facts about Cuban subversion in the hemisphere.

Since the controversy broke with release of the document, the only official reaction had come from President Forbes Burnham's press advisor, Rovin Deodat, who told CANA that the president's office had no knowledge of any Cubans having been expelled from this country. The foreign minister, Mr Jackson, said: "Guyana has never expelled any Cuban diplomats." Asked to comment on the American claims about widespread Cuban covert activities, he said: "Their allegations sound a lot like those often heard about their own activities in the hemisphere."

JAGAN BLAMES BURNHAM FOR ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

FL021921 Bridgetown CANA in English 1912 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 2 Jan (CANA) -- Leader of the opposition People's Progressive Party, Dr Cheddi Jagan, said in a New Year's message that Guyana's economy will show a further decline this year. Dr Jagan said that with production in bauxite, sugar and rice dropping as well as a worsening foreign exchange situation, 1982 would be even more difficult that 1981 for Guyana. Dr Jagan said that there could be no solution to the country's economic problems as long as the People's National Congress, headed by President Forbes Burnham continued to govern.

Noting that 1981 was a year of deep crisis for the capitalist world, the PPP leader who is also a Marxist said: "In the USA particularly, the "welfare" state is becoming a warfare state. There are threats of military intervention and a nuclear conflagration is hanging over the heads of mankind." He called on Guyanese to unite and mobilise themselves for a change in government and to struggle to halt the arms race so that "the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on weapons of mass destruction could be diverted to development and the eradication of hunger and disease."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT GUZMAN GUARANTEES ORDERLY MAY ELECTION

FL041214 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1920 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- The Government of the Dominican Republic will guarantee "absolutely clean and free elections" on 16 May, Dominican President Antonio Guzman said today. He added that this year's elections will take place in an orderly and trouble-free atmosphere because the government will do everything possible to avoid last minute problems. Guzman made the statement shortly after meeting with former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger who is holidaying in this country.

According to the electorial law, campaigning for the May election begins on 16 February. President Guzman decided against running for a new term and said that one of his government's major objectives is to guarantee a trouble-free and orderly transfer of power in keeping with the constitution.

LEFTIST GROUPS FORM ELECTORAL ALLIANCE

PA032243 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1711 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Santo Domingo, 3 Jan (EFE) -- Six Dominican leftist groups, five communist and one anti-imperialist nationalist, agreed on a "minimum base plan" for drawing up an agreement which includes a political platform and their decision to unite for the 16 May general elections.

The group has been named Socialist Bloc [Bloque Socialista] and is made up of the Communist Nucleus of Workers [NCT], the Socialist Party [Partido Socialista -- PS], the Workers Socialist Movement [Movimiento Socialista de Los Trabajadores -- MST], the Dominican Workers Party [Partido de Los Trabajadores Dominicano -- PTD] and the Anti-Imperialist Patriotic Union [UPA].

This group, whose leaders are Rafael "Fafa" Taveras of the NCT, Max Puig of the PS, Octavio Rivera of the MST, Esteban Jaquez of the PTD, Jorge Puello Soriano of the MPD and Franklyn Franco of the UPA, hope tht the following groups will join them: the Dominican Communist Party, the Movement for Socialism [Movimiento Por El Socialismo -- MPS] and the Dominican Liberation Party, the latter of which is headed by former President Juan Bosch.

ECUADOR

USSR OFFERS PROFESSIONAL TRAINING ADVICE

PA031457 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] The Soviet Union is offering cooperation and technical advice for the professional training of Ecuadorean workers, the Ecuadorean Professional Training Service, SECAP, has announced. To this effect, a Soviet technical mission has arrived in this country and has told the SECAP authorities that cooperation will be implemented after an Ecuadorean delegation visits the Soviet professional training centers and observe the educational system implemented there and its results.

(Cassi Eugenio), the training committee's deputy director and economic planning director, has invited Labor Minister Vladimiro Alvarez, in his role as president of the SECAP directorate, to visit that country with a delegation.

MEXICO

ARMY TO ASSIST DURING NATIONAL ELECTION

FL041419 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2010 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jan (NOTIMEX) -- According to electoral law, the Mexican Army will watch over the coming presidential election but there will be no need "to actually intervene by force," Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary of national defense, declared today.

During an interview at the capital's airport, he pointed out that the political opening made possible by the reforms to the political organizations and electoral processes law will not affect national tranquillity and the army will only assist the civil authorities to preserve order during the election. He added that in 1981 the Mexican Army was changed and restructured successfully and this resulted in improved national security. He noted that the army has won "the approval of the people" because of its social work and assistance to the population during emergencies.

Galvan Lopez said that the violent actions of a political nature which have taken place in some areas of the country "have no importance of national significance" because the political reforms allow everyone to protest or talk about Mexico's problems, according to his own views. Finally he said that 1982 will mark the final stage of modernization of the Mexican Armed Forces and the projects from the defense plan established during the current administration will continue. He added that the new F-15 aircraft acquired by the air force will arrive in Mexico during the first months of this year.

SURINAME

GOVERNMENT SEEKS HELP IN RESTRICTING IMPORTS

FL041249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2045 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 31 Dec [as received] (CANA) -- The Government of Suriname says it is seeking assistance of the Geneva-based Societe Generale de Surveillance (SGS) in implementing its imports restriction policy, designed to save foreign exchange and reduce the country's import bill. According to the Suriname Ministry of Economic Affairs, the SGS has for years specialised in devices for controlling certain trading practices for governments in developing countries.

The ministry said the SGS had developed professional control systems on imports with the following objectives:

--to assist countries to manage foreign exchange through control of the quality and quantity of goods to be imported.
--to be satisfied that listed prices correspond with the export price levels in the country of export.
--to relieve government employees of an onerous task by making available experts, and
--offer help to authorities in guarding against over or underinvoicing.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs also issued a warning to importers who breach restrictions which are introduced in the country.

A decree published in the Official Gazette said that those who willfully breach the law and did not meet the requirements laid down will be subjected to a fine of 15,000 dollars (U.S.) or the value of the goods. The statement also told commercial banks in Suriname who carry out international transactions that if they fail to meet the requirements they will be held responsible for all consequences resulting from such transactions.

The statement reiterated an earlier government position that certain commercial practices seriously affected the nation's foreign exchange position and that the solution to the problem was the setting up of a central control system in the Ministry of Economic Affairs to monitor imports and their related needs to the country.